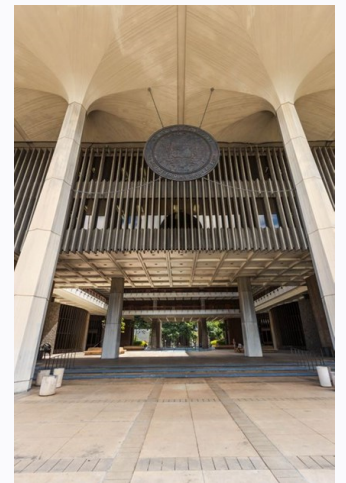
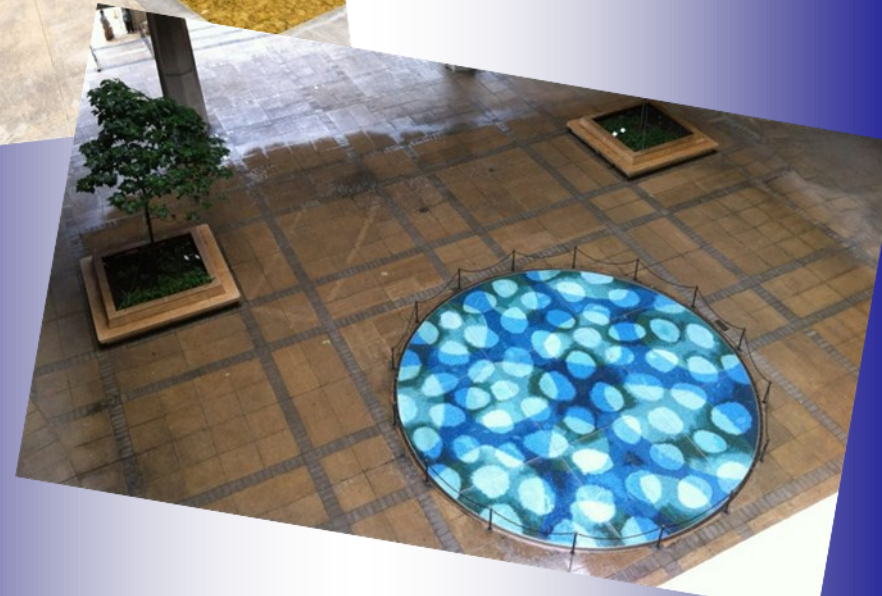

HAWAI'I STATE CAPITOL BUILDING







*Welcome to the
Hawai'i State Capitol*

Honolulu, Hawai'i

Welcome to Hawai'i's State Capitol Building



Mahalo, for visiting Hawai'i's State Capitol Building. We hope you will find your visit with us a memorable one.

Hawai'i's Capitol Building was designed by the architectural firm of John Carl Warnecke and Associates of San Francisco, along with the local firm of Belt, Lemmon and Lo, now known as Architects Hawai'i.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on November 11, 1965 and dedicated on March 15, 1969 by Governor John A. Burns.

The building and the surrounding grounds were designed to be unique from the other 49 state Capitol buildings, which traditionally are Federalist, Georgian, or Classical Revival in design.

The distinct openness of the central court area incorporates the elements of nature and reflects the open character of the Hawaiian society.

As you stroll through the grounds you will notice the structure's volcanic shape, a symbol of the islands' birth. Forty columns rising 60 feet high surround the building like the royal palm trees, which are in abundance on every island. If you look to the upper balcony, you will notice a repeating pattern of eight columns throughout the Capitol, representing the eight major islands in the Hawaiian chain.

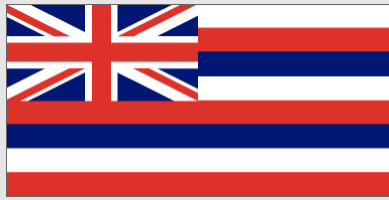
Surrounding the building are reflecting pools that symbolize the Pacific Ocean from which the islands emerged.

Territorial Governors of Hawai'i

When Hawai'i was still a territory of the United States, the governors were appointed by the President of the United States. Governors have been elected since 1959 when we became the 50th state of the Union.

- 1900 to 1903 – Sanford B. Dole
- 1903 to 1907 – George R. Carter
- 1907 to 1913 – Walter F. Frear
- 1913 to 1918 – Lucius E. Pinkham
- 1918 to 1921 – Charles J. McCarthy
- 1921 to 1929 – Wallace R. Farrington
- 1929 to 1934 – Lawrence M. Judd
- 1934 to 1942 – Joseph B. Poindexter
- 1942 to 1951 – Ingram M. Stainback
- 1951 to 1953 – Oren E. Long
- 1953 to 1957 – Samuel Wilder King
- 1957 to 1959 – William F. Quinn (*Last appointed Territorial Governor and the first Governor to be elected to the State of Hawai'i*)

Symbols of Hawai'i



The Hawai'i State Flag

White, Red, and Blue. Eight stripes representing each of the major islands. The field closely resembles the Union Jack of Great Britain from which the original flag was designed.

State Fish

The *Humuhumunukunukuāpua'a* is a rectangular triggerfish meaning "fish with a snout like a pig". It is brown, black, yellow and blue and can grunt like a pig when cornered.



State Bird

The *Nēnē*, or Hawaiian Goose, is a land bird adapting itself to life in lava surroundings by transforming webbed feet to claw-like feet and modified its wing structure for shorter flights. The *nēnē* is on the Endangered Species list and is protected by law.

State Flower

Ma'o hau hele (yellow hibiscus brackenridgei) was picked by the Hawai'i State Legislature as the State flower on June 6, 1988.



State Tree

The *kukui* (Aleurite Moluccana), better known as the candlenut tree, is a plant species introduced from Polynesia. The nuts of this tree provided the Hawaiians with light, oil, relishes, and medicine.



State Seal

Displayed over both entrances of the Capitol is our state seal cast in bronze. It features the heraldic shield with the sun rising at the top symbolizing the dawning of a new era in Hawai'i. The two figures represented on the seal are King Kamehameha the Great and the Goddess of Liberty, a symbol of the United States, holding the Hawaiian flag.



Pictured below the shield is the phoenix, symbolizing the rebirth of Hawai'i from a Kingdom, to a Republic, to a Territory of the United States, and then the 50th state of the Union. The eight *kalo*, or taro, leaves represent the eight major islands of the Hawaiian chain. The banana leaves represent fruitfulness, and the maidenhair fern represent the lush greenness found in Hawai'i. Written at the bottom is our state motto: "*Ua mau ke ea o ka 'āina i ka pono*" (The life of the land is perpetuated in righteousness).

"Aquarius"

Designed by local artist Tadashi Sato and located at the center of the Capitol under open sky, this 36-foot circular mosaic represents the changing colors of the Pacific Ocean that surrounds our island state. This piece contains 600,000 Italian tiles, all in various shades of blue, except one red tile which is representative of the artist's signature. *Can you find it?*



Originally installed at the Capitol in 1969, the mosaic has since been through two renovations. The first in 1988 at a cost of \$200,000. The second was an extensive reconstruction of the art piece due to severe damage from exposure to the elements. This was completed in 2009 at a cost of \$1.4 million.

Tadashi Sato was an artist of international stature whose work has hung in places such as New York's Museum of Modern Art, the Guggenheim Whitney, and the Willard Gallery. The *Aquarius* is still arguably his most famous work of art.



Saint Damien “Father Damien Statue”

Father Joseph Damien de Veuster, also known as the “Martyr of Moloka‘i” was known for his work in the settlement of Kalaupapa, on the island of Moloka‘i, where he tended to the physical and spiritual needs of people with leprosy (Hansen’s disease). During Father Damien’s service at the settlement, six chapels, a boys’ home and later a girls’ home were built. He assisted in bandaging wounds, digging graves and the construction of coffins, in addition to hearing confessions and saying Mass every morning.

He lived and worked among them for 16 years before contracting the disease. He died peacefully on April 15, 1889.

On October 11, 2009, Pope Benedict XVI canonized (i.e., elevated to sainthood) Father Damien de Veuster in a ceremony at the Vatican.

The statue was designed by Marisol Escobar, based on a photograph taken shortly before his death. She first submitted the model for his sculpture in wood, because she knew that Father Damien loved carpentry and the feel of wood. The artist has said that this particular piece reflects her decision “to undertake the work directly and simply in much the same way Father Damien did his work”. A twin of this statue resides in the United States Capitol “Hall of Columns” in Washington D.C. as part of the National Statuary Hall Collection.



The Liberty Bell

In 1950, the U.S. Department of Treasury had 55 full-sized replicas of the Liberty Bell cast. They were gifted to all the states, territories, and the District of Colombia to be displayed and rung on patriotic occasions.

Hawai‘i was gifted with bell no. 6 and it is located on the front lawn of the Capitol Building.

Korean and Vietnam War Memorial

Designed by the architectural firm of Hughes & Hughes of Honolulu and dedicated in 1994, the wall is a memorial to those patriots from Hawai‘i who gave their lives for freedom.

Above each of the memorials is a Hawaiian inscription, in remembrance of the soldiers who died in the Korean and Vietnam wars.



‘Iolani Palace

The only royal palace on American soil. It was completed in 1882 at the cost of just under \$360,000. King David Kalākaua and later his sister Queen Lili‘uokalani were the only monarchs to occupy the palace.

The palace later served as the legislative and governmental building for the Republic of Hawai‘i from 1894, the Territory of Hawai‘i from 1900, and the State of Hawai‘i from August 21, 1959 until the completion of the present State Capitol Building in 1969.

Hawai‘i State Art Museum

Located next to the Capitol on Richards Street, the museum showcases the work of various Hawai‘i artists. Admission is free. Open Tuesday – Saturday, 10 am – 4 pm.



Surrounding the Capitol



King Kamehameha the Great

The statue of Kamehameha I stands in front of the Ali'iolani Hale, the Hawai'i Supreme Court Building on King Street across from 'Iolani Palace. He was the first Hawaiian monarch to unite all the islands under one rule. The statue is a creation of Thomas Gould. On special occasions this statue will be draped with leis.

Washington Place

Best known as the former home of Queen Lili'uokalani, who lived here from 1862 until 1917. The elegant Greek-Revival mansion, completed in 1847 for Captain John Dominis, an American trader, has been the center of social and political life in the Hawaiian Islands throughout its long and remarkable history.



Following the Queen's death, Washington Place served as the Executive Mansion for the governors of Hawai'i for 80 years. Designated a National Historic Landmark in 2007, it remains the official residence of the Governor however, a new residence was built on property in 2002, is now the personal residence of the Governor of Hawai'i.

The Eternal Flame

Designed by Kaua'i born American sculptor, Bumpei Akaji and dedicated on October 28, 1972, the eternal flame burns as a tribute to the men and women of Hawai'i who have served in our armed forces in the defense of freedom and liberty.



Queen Lili'uokalani

The Honorable Lydia Kamaka'eha Paki married John Owen Dominis, whose family built Washington Place. She was one of Hawai'i's most gifted composers and she filled Washington Place with sweet music and *aloha* for more than half a century. The most famous of her compositions is "*Aloha 'Oe*".

In 1877, Lydia was proclaimed heir to the throne by her brother King Kalakaua with the new name of Lili'uokalani. She became Queen in 1891 only to be overthrown by non-native businessmen in 1893, arrested at Washington Place and imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace. Upon her release, she devoted the remainder of her life to furthering the cause of Hawaiian rights in both Hawai'i and Washington D.C.

The statue, named "The Spirit of Lili'uokalani", was created by sculptor, Marianna Pineda and dedicated on April 10, 1982. Pineda, who previously lived in Hawai'i, had the statue cast in Boston then shipped to O'ahu. The statue, located in the mall between the Capitol Building and the 'Iolani Palace grounds, is often draped with leis and gifts to honor the memory of Hawai'i's last reigning monarch. Held in her hand are three documents; the song "*Aloha 'Oe*", the Constitution of the kingdom, and "*Kumulipo*", the Hawaiian chant of creation.

Since its dedication, "The Spirit of Lili'uokalani" faces the Capitol Building where she continues to keep a close eye on legislators.



The Senate Chamber



Senator Donna Mercado Kim
Hawai'i Senate President

Upon entering the Senate Chamber, you will notice that it is conically shaped like a volcano, a symbol of the birth of the Hawaiian Islands. Displayed on the walls near both entrances are photographs of all who have served as Hawai'i's State Senate President.

The blue color scheme repeated throughout the Chamber represents the ocean that surrounds our island state. The wood that you see used throughout the chamber is an indigenous Hawaiian hardwood called *koa* wood.

Hanging from the center of the room is a chandelier designed by artist Otto Peine. It is made out of 620 nautilus shells and represents the moon in our night sky.

The tapestry, featured prominently on the wall behind the podium where the Senate President presides, is a creation by local artist, Ruthadell Anderson. This 40 foot tapestry is designed in sea and sky tones representing cloud patterns and double-hulled canoes on the Pacific Ocean.

Hawai'i has 25 State Senators whose legislative period runs every January through May and are elected every four years.





Neil Abercrombie was sworn into office as Hawai'i's seventh Governor on December 6, 2010 and served until 2014. Prior to taking his office as Governor he served in the Hawai'i State House of Representatives, the Honolulu City Council and the United States House of Representatives.

David Y. Ige was inaugurated into office on December 1, 2014. Prior to taking the Executive Office he served as an engineer and as a Hawai'i State Senator. David Ige currently serves as Hawai'i's eighth governor.



The House of Representatives Chamber



Representative Joseph M. Souki
Hawai'i Speaker of the House of Representatives



The House Chamber is the mirror image of Senate Chamber located directly across the courtyard. The photographs lining the walls near both entrances depict the current and former Speakers of the House.

John D. Waihe'e, III, who served as Governor from 1986 to 1994, was the first Native Hawaiian elected as the State's Chief Executive. He came into the office when the economy was booming from foreign investment in real estate.



Benjamin J. Cayetano served as Governor from 1994 to 2002. He was the Nation's first Filipino-American Governor. Cayetano served as Lieutenant Governor under Waihe'e and was a private attorney prior to entering politics.

Linda Lingle was the sixth Governor of Hawai'i, serving from 2002 to 2010. She was the first mayor, first woman and first person of Jewish ancestry to be elected Governor. She was also the first Republican to lead the Aloha State in more than 40 years.

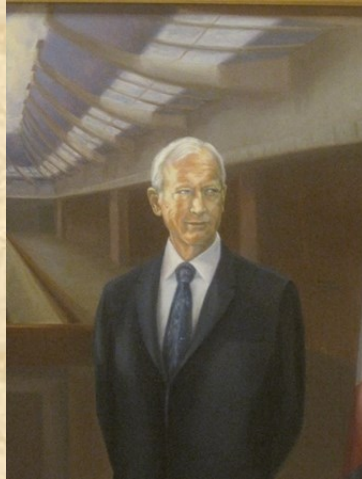


Governors of the State of Hawai'i

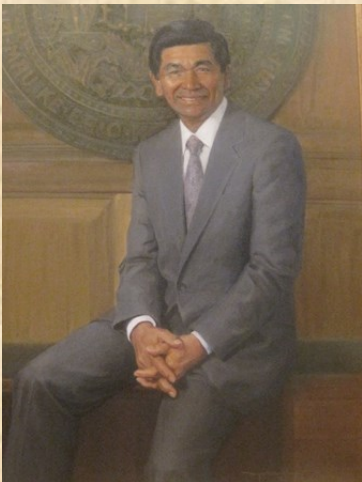


William F. Quinn was the first elected Governor of the State of Hawai'i and the last appointed Territorial Governor. President Dwight Eisenhower appointed Quinn to the position in 1957. Quinn served as Governor from 1957 to 1962. His tenure was marked by events such as the sugar strike of 1958, Statehood in 1959 and the tsunami of 1960.

John A. Burns was the next elected Governor of the State. He challenged Quinn for the Governorship in the state's first election, and came back to win the highest State seat in 1962. He served until 1974. Burns was a police captain with the Honolulu Police Department prior to entering politics.



George R. Ariyoshi became Governor in 1974 and served until 1986. The first Governor of Japanese-American ancestry, Ariyoshi is remembered for guiding the State through its first economic recession after the post-economic boom of statehood.



Public galleries in both the Senate and the House chambers are situated high above and behind the members to give the public a unique opportunity to look over the shoulders of those representing them and see how they are serving the public to the best of their abilities.

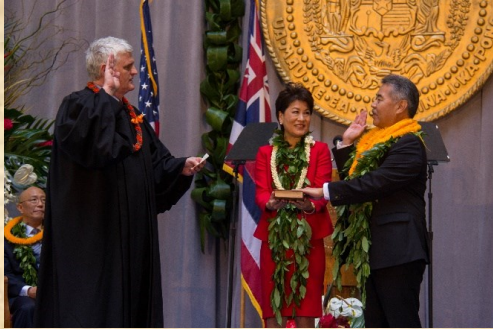
The House Chamber itself is decorated with the warmer brown, red, and orange tones to represent the earth, or island, we live on. The gold-plated brass chandelier is another creation of Otto Peine, and represents our sun.

The tapestry displayed on the front wall, behind the Speaker's podium, is another work of art from Ruthadell Anderson. This impressive piece represents palm trees growing out of the earth. Both tapestries measure close to 40 feet high and are made of 900,000 wool knots on a linen backing. A team of 16 people worked for two to three years to complete both tapestries.

Special joint sessions, such as the Governor's State of the State Address, are held in the House Chamber.

Hawai'i has 51 State Representatives who are elected every two years. The legislative session is held January through May of every year.

Governor and Lieutenant Governor



The offices of the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor are located on the fifth floor.

The Governor is the Commander-in-Chief of the state's armed forces and oversees all state departments. In addition, the Governor nominates the head of those departments and that

person's name is forwarded to the Senate, which votes on his or her confirmation.

At the beginning of each legislative session, the Governor must report on the affairs of State and provide leadership by putting forth recommendations and initiatives through the State of the State Address.

The Lieutenant Governor heads special task forces or projects delegated by the governor, serves as community liaison, and Hawai'i's Secretary of State. The office maintains copies of the notices and agenda of public agency meetings for the departments and agencies. In the event that the Governor vacates his seat, the Lt. Governor succeeds to that office.

In order for a person to be eligible to serve as either Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Hawai'i, one must be a qualified voter, at least 30 years old, and have been a resident of Hawai'i for a minimum of five years. Both offices are limited to serving two four-year terms.



The Executive Chamber



The two doors leading to the Executive Chambers are each covered with eight panels. These panels represent the eight main islands of the state. As you enter the chambers, you will notice that much of the room is built in the native *koa* wood.

Displayed in the reception area are paintings and other works of art created by some of Hawai'i's most notable artists. These beautiful pieces are a part of the Hawai'i State Art Foundation's "Art in Public Places" program. Displayed in glass fronted cabinets flanking the Ceremonial Room's entrance are replicas of Hawaiian artifacts on loan from the Bishop Museum.

Featured prominently in the room is a large *koa* desk that the Governor uses in official bill signings. The Governor also uses this room to greet visiting dignitaries, hold press conferences and hold various type of ceremonies. Lining the walls on either side of the room are portraits of the past governors for our State.